

The Merchants' Exchange  
Gill Room and Restaurant...  
QUAN BROS., Proprietors,  
319 Seymour St., VICTORIA, B. C.

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 17

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY JUNE 29 1900

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
Household Coal  
HALL, GOEPEL & COMP'Y,  
Telephone 63.  
100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

**JUST THE THING**  
For a Present  
*One of those Pearl Brooches we are showing.*  
They are Dainty and Fashionable.  
JEWELERS.  
PHONE 675.  
**Challoner & Mitchell.**

## PERINET CHAMPAGNE

FOR REAL VALUE

We pay for the advertisement and do not tack it on to the Wine.

## Hudson's Bay Co.

AGENTS.

## If You Would



DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

## TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with DRY GOODS and GENT'S FURNISHINGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and DRILLS.

All orders shipped same day as received.

Write us for samples and Quotations.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Lime! AUCTION Lime!

I have received instructions to remove to my salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St. and to sell without reserve

FRIDAY JULY 6th

Costly And Almost New

## Marble Bay Lime. FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Particulars later.  
WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.  
Telephone 693.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.  
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Established 1885. Telephone 284.

W. JONES Auctioneer.

Real Estate and

General Commission Agent

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock Sold on Commission. Highest Prices Obtained.

Unfurnished Bedchambers to rent and for sale in all parts. All Business Strictly Confidential.

73 and 75 YATES STREET

## Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton st. foot of Broad

ACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS

AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY

TIME OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

TELEPHONE CALL 120.

THE CUTHERBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

MINING AND STOCK BROKERS

COMPANY PROMOTERS.

TRUST QUOTATIONS ON ALL MINING STOCKS.

PURCHASES FOUND FOR MINING STOCKS AND PROPERTIES. TELEPHONE 683.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

17 Trounce Ave. Salerooms, 37

and 39 Laidley Street.

TENNIS GOODS.

FISHING TACKLE.

FOX'S.

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc.

78 GOVT ST.

FROM BORDEAUX  
VIA CAN. PAC. RY. AND STEAMSHIP.  
**BARTON & GUESTIER'S**  
CHATEAU MARGAUX  
ST. JULIEN  
MEDOC  
SAUTERNES  
QUARTS  
AND  
PINTS  
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,  
IMPORTERS.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Premium Income ..... \$4,206,040.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$5,377,895.00

Settlement of all Claims made without reference to Head Office by

**ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.**  
General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's  
STRAIGHT CUT  
Cigarettes  
Manufactured by  
B. HOODE & CO.  
QUEBEC  
ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.

**Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints**  
\$1.75 PER GALLON.  
J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street

**AUCTION**  
Desirable Furniture and Effects.

AT 227 Pandora Avenue

By order of Mr. Graves who is leaving for Ottawa, on

**TO-DAY at 2 p.m.**

AT 2 P. M.

Including Walnut Parlor Set, covered in tapestry; Mirror; Solid Oak Cabinet, with 7 British Plate Glass Panels, cost \$45; Walnut and Oak Tables; Reed and Oak Rockers; Paintings and Glass, and other Pictures; Fine Lace Curtains; Skin Rug; Easel; Hall Lamp; Umbrella Stand; Bed Lounger; Music Stand; Enamel and Ash Bedsteads; Toilette; Feather Pillows; Briefer China; Tea Service; Dinner and Glassware; Carpet Suites; Tapestry Carpets; Singer Sewing Machine, (bow arm), No. 1 Coat Stove; Air-Tight Heater; Preparing Kettle; Step Ladder, and a large lot of Useful Household and Cooking Utensils.

In consequence of this sale, the clearance sale advertised to take place in our rooms on Friday, will be postponed until next week; see Saturday morning's paper.

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Challoner & Mitchell.

## Brilliant Resistance

Admiral Seymour's Men Make Gallant Stand Against Great Numbers.

Column That Relieved Him Was Commanded by British Officer.

Large Reinforcements Being Landed for the March on Pekin.

London, June 29.—(4 a. m.)—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin were: British—Killed, 2; wounded, 1. Americans—Killed, 2; wounded, 2. Germans—Killed, 15; wounded, 25. Russians—Killed, 16; wounded, 35. The gun fire of the British and Americans is described as beautiful.

After the relief force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars under Gen. Nieh, says a despatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tsin, fiercely, and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrible fire. Col. Dorward, of the British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour, and United States marines participated in the achievement.

The Admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations, they could have held out a day or two longer.

The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese, arriving from the northwest, and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but entrench and stand a siege.

He vainly attempted heliographic communications. Seymour's men caught several Chinese, who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored and the force is advancing toward Pekin.

Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chu Lou. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Pekin relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed.

The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Pekin, the Chinese government deserve some credit. Shanghai correspondents think, in restraining the fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at 9:05 p.m. yesterday, says:

"It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

However this may be, the British consul at Shanghai received definite information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Woosung forts.

Three British warships have sailed from Hongkong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops toward Pekin and the exodus of the Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continue at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting in the Li-Tung Peninsula, Russian Manchuria is implicated.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, advises from Shanghai that Governor Tuan Skik Mai intends cordial relations with foreigners and has sent numerous couriers to Pekin, but none of them has returned.

An imperial decree published in Shanghai yesterday (Thursday), says a correspondent of the Daily Express, asserts that the imperial palace in Pekin was burned on June 16 and that attack on the palace was made by revolting Chinese troops.

London, June 28.—Admiral Bruce, in command of the British force at Taku, reports to the British admiralty the following casualties: June 24, one seaman wounded at Tien Tsin; up to the forenoon of June 25, four seamen killed and one wounded; Lieutenant Stirling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and 44 midshipmen and seamen wounded.

Berlin, June 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung has received a cablegram saying that the situation in the mission districts in the southern part of the province of Shan Tung is now extremely threatening. Pro-Viceroy Freiherrn dematze telegraphed from Tsingtao, on the Grand canal, that the missionaries there are without protection, and that their lives are in great danger.

According to the same paper, there are in Pekin 10,000 Catholics, with 25 Catholic missionaries and 100 Protestant missionaries. The Volks Zeitung expresses astonishment that none of these people have been able to send news to the coast.

The Premier submits that Mr. McInnes' usefulness as a governor is gone and recommends that he be removed and that cause assigned why the matter is set forth in this minute.

without consulting the Reichstag, which is now adjourned, whereas the British and French parliaments are in session, and the governments of London and Paris must make reports to them upon the progress of events. It adds:

"It is high time our people are cognizant of the danger threatening them, and that they called the government to strict account."

Washington, June 28.—The day's developments in the Chinese affair were meagre, and the general opinion here is that the two messages received from Admiral Kempff and the other from Li Hung Chang could not be accepted as settling the important question as to the fate of foreign missionaries at Pekin and their families and attaches. The secretary of the navy, by special instructions of the President, has as a particular to cable to Kempff several days ago to keep the navy department informed of everything that happened within the scene of disturbance in China, and it is believed that his mission to make any reference in his cablegram this morning as to the whereabouts of the ministers was based upon the absence of any information upon that point as accurate.

Minister Wu, who brought Li Hung Chang's message to the state department, could not explain away the points of variance between the viceroy's statements and the cable messages received from other sources. However, he pinned his faith to the accuracy of them and pointed out that it agreed closely with Admiral Kempff's message of yesterday.

"The admiral was with his flagship, the Newark. And if no information could be had at Taku, only 30 miles down the river from Tien Tsin, of the presence of the ministers in Admiral Seymour's column, but eight miles distant, then the officials here cannot understand how other governments could have superior facilities, and so they felt justified in waiting for further advices before accepting the Chinese statements on that point as accurate.

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## Seymour's Force Relieved

Confirmation of Report That He Has Returned to Tien Tsin.

Another Column Said to Be on the Way to Pekin.

London, June 28.—A telegram from Jardine, Matheson & Co., dated Shanghai, this afternoon, suggests that ministers are still at Pekin, but admits that there is no news from the capital.

The telegram adds: "Seymour arrived at Tien Tsin with 312 of his force wounded, besides 62 killed."

The damage due to Tien Tsin has been much exaggerated, Shanghai is quiet.

Other despatches from Shanghai reiterate the announcements of the massacres of native Christians in the inland districts, which are worse than the Armenian horrors. The officials at the places watched by gunboats make a show of protecting the missionaries, but there is not even a pretence of protection of converts in the interior, who have been butchered.

Chee Foo, June 28, via Shanghai, June 28.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Pekin.

There is no news from Pekin. The Russian colonel, Schetelle, commanding the combined forces of 10,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Pekin.

Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien Tsin. His force has suffered greatly.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are now before Pekin. Boxers from all sections are swarming about.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The minister of war has received the following despatch from Admiral Alexejeff:

"Port Arthur, June 27.—During the night of June 25 a detachment of four companies of Russians, Colonel Schivinsky commanding, and the same number of foreigners, relieved Admiral Seymour and brought 200 of his wounded to Tien Tsin."

Berlin, June 28.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku telegraphs under the date of June 26 as follows: "The foreign ministers are with the landing force. Adding to the reports of Christians, it is added fighting continued at Tien Tsin on June 25, the fortified arsenal outside of the town being still in possession of the Chinese."

Berlin, June 28.—The Vlaevraerts says: "From an absolutely reliable source we hear the Russian war minister has sent to all the military and civil authorities in Russia telegraphic secret orders to prepare everything for mobilization. The orders bear the date of June 18 and 19."

Washington, June 28.—The following cablegram was received this morning by the navy department from Admiral Kempf:

"Chee Foo, June 28.—About 12,000 foreign troops are now ashore. Officers ordered should report at Taku instead of Chee Foo. I have substituted the Nashville for Yorkton at Chee Foo. The Yorkton is used as a despatch boat, being more suitable."

Washington, June 28.—The war department received the following undated cablegram from Gen. MacArthur this morning:

"Adj.-General, Washington: Transport left Manila at 8:30 a.m., 27th June, with Col. Liscum in command, 39 officers and 1,271 men."

Hamburg, June 28.—Commercial firms here have received telegrams from Shanghai saying that all the Germans at Tien Tsin are uninjured.

London, June 28.—A despatch from Moscow to the Westminster Gazette says: "The Boxer troubles and the death of Count Merviel have greatly attenuated the difficulties of the financial situation of Russia, which is in such a critical condition as to arouse the greatest anxiety. The black list of good firms failing lengthens, and the sense of insecurity and the fear of something to come has caused vast sums to be temporarily withdrawn from the market. In Moscow alone, within two months, it is stated on good authority, 20,000,000 roubles, most of which was previously in currency, has been lodged in the Imperial bank, without interest, for safety."

— AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.

The Attack on the Canadians by General Dewett's Force.

Toronto, June 28.—John A. Ewan, the Globe correspondent with the second Canadian contingent in South Africa cables the following from Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, under date of June 27:

"The Canadian Rifles are scattered along the railways in the northern section of the Orange River Colony, where Gen. Dewett is causing some trouble."

"A assault post of 'D' squadron was attacked on the 22nd by a superior number at a point four miles from the camp at Honing Spruit. The Canadians took to their horses, but suffered severely."

"Privates T. E. Patterson, of McLeod; J. F. Mordey, Pincher Creek, and Kent were killed. Lieut. W. M. Ingles, late Berkshire Regiment; Pte. T. A. Miles, Pincher Creek, and Pte. A. A. Spinall, N. W. M. P., were wounded. Privates Bell and Ensminger, N. W. M. P., were made prisoners."

## TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & MCNEON, 44 Yates St.

The Boers pursued the party to within rifle shot of the camp, when Pie. Ed. F. W. in Calgary, not caring to be shot or captured without making a good fight for it, jumped from his horse and killed two Boers. Another was shot from the camp. Their friends dared not attempt to remove the bodies, and the Canadians buried them."

Ottawa, June 28.—Lord Roberts sends the following cable to Lord Minto in response to the congratulations sent him from Canada:

"Ottawa, June 28.—I deeply appreciate your kind telegram of congratulations from ministers and Canada. (Sgd.) Roberts."

## ELECTION RECOUNT.

Judgment Reserved on Twenty-Eight Ballots in Vancouver Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 28.—The election recount by Chief Justice McColl was completed to-day. Mr. Gilmour, Major candidate's, majority of votes over Mr. Wilson, Conservative candidate, has been cut down from 24 to 15, and there are 28 ballots on which judgment was reserved.

The Martin wing of the Liberal party in Vancouver held a meeting last night and passed a resolution, only Robert Macpherson, ex-M. P. P., dissenting, expressing want of confidence in Premier Laurier and dissatisfaction in the appointment of Sir Henri Joly as Lieutenant-Governor.

Major Gordon has asked the Provincial Secretary to declare July 3 a civic holiday.

Sir Henri Joly is expected to arrive on Friday. He will be received by the Mayor and Council, the Lieut.-Col. and staff of the Duke of Connaught's Own, and other government and civic officials.

F. W. Chapman arrived this morning in Vancouver, after a short illness. Mr. Chapman arrived in Vancouver but a short time ago from Montreal to establish an agency for Gault Bros., of Montreal.

## AT POINT OF THE BAYONET

**Carters Men Carry Ashanti Stockade in Face of Enormous Odds.**

London, June 28.—Advices received here to-day from Prahsu, Ashanti, under current date say the telegraph line has been reopened to Pum Su and that Col. Willcock's force will move immediately. Col. Barrington with 500 men is expected to reach Bekwai in two days.

The rebellious Ashantis are reported to be in strength near Femena, where severe fighting is expected.

Cape Coast Castle, June 28.—Col. Carter left Kintana on the morning of June 26 with the intention of reinforcing Capt. Hall at Bekwai with four hundred men, two hundred carriers and a seven pounder and a Maxim. When half a mile from Domposom he was fired upon from the bush, Capt. Ronstell and several men fell at the first fire. The casting of the water jacket split after half an hour's fight and nine men, including Lieut. Edwards, who were working the seven-pounder, were put out of action. Half an hour later, Maj. Willcock's force was moved to Bekwai.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, (Friday) at 1:45 p.m. from the residence as above, and at the Reformed Episcopal church at 2 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

PORTER.—At the family residence, No. 89 Herald street, on Wednesday, June 27, Clarence Beaton, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Porter; aged 4 years and 9 months. Funeral private.

TRANTER.—At the family residence, 94 Fourth street, on the 26th Inst., Mary, beloved wife of Seamount Trantner aged 55 years, a native of Worcestershire, England.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 29th Inst., at 2:30 p.m., from the above residence.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

## Reception to Sir Henri Joly

Arrangements For the Welcome to the New Governor This Evening.

Governor General and Family to Reside Here Two Months.

Invitations will be issued this morning to the provincial and civic authorities and representatives of the army and navy to attend this evening at the reception to be tendered Lieutenant-Governor Joly on his arrival from Ottawa to occupy the gubernatorial chair in succession to Mr. McInnes.

Hon. Mr. Prentiss yesterday evening completed arrangements for the reception. His Honor will be met at the outer wharf on the arrival of the Islander from Vancouver, by a guard of honor, under Major Benson, and welcomed by the members of the provincial executive. Admiral Beaumont, His Worship Mayor Hayward and other dignitaries. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance, and as Sir Henri descends the gang-plank the guard of honor will salute and the party enter halls. The procession, headed by the band, will then proceed to the Driard hotel, where the new Governor will be formally welcomed.

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—

**BORN.**

GRAY.—At Roslyn, Victoria West, on June 28, the wife of Andrew Gray, of a daughter.

DIED.

LAWSON.—At the family residence, No. 3 Penwell street, on the 27th instant, Christine Anna, the beloved wife of Charles R. Lawson; a native of Victoria B. C., aged 26 years.

The Contessa is to be a guest of the National Council of Women, the annual meeting of which opens here on the 21st ultimo, and it is understood that the vice-regal party intend going on a pleasure trip to Alaska and Northern points on the Dominion government steamer Quadra.

The vice-regal party will arrive on or about July 20, residing at the Mount Royal hotel, the family and suite occupying Capt. Wolley's furnished house on Oak Bay avenue.

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The Contessa is to be a guest of the National Council of Women, the annual meeting of which opens here on the 21st ultimo, and it is understood that the vice-regal party intend going on a pleasure trip to Alaska and

Mr. McInnes  
Will Not Run

Decides Not to Accept Any  
Nominations At Bye-Elections.

Says Government Should Be  
Permitted to Pass Necessary  
Legislation.

Yesterday ex-governor McInnes, in reply to requisitions asking that he allow himself to be placed in nomination in opposition to Hon. J. H. Turner at the approaching by-election in Victoria city, handed the following reply to the petitioners:

Victoria, B. C., June 28, 1900.  
To Messrs. S. Perry Mills, Q. C., Lewis Hall, P. C. McGregor and others, electors of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen—it is with feelings of the deepest appreciation that I last night received your requisition asking me to be a candidate in opposition to the Hon. J. H. Turner at the forthcoming by-election. For the following reasons, however, I have decided not to accept the nomination offered. For about ten months past this province has been in a condition of political unrest, and business interests, particularly in regard to mining industries, have been seriously affected in consequence. Over nine months ago I urged upon my then ministers the advisability of an immediate session, or an immediate general election, in order to end the political uncertainty then existing. The Ottawa government, however, by a wholly unwarranted exercise of power, against which I protested, forbade me to interfere with the time at which my ministers saw fit to summon the legislature. At whose instigation, and in whose interests they saw fit to do this I do not say, but it certainly was not in the interests of the people of this province. And when one whom they have chosen to treat as political enemy was called upon, they expected me to adopt an altogether different attitude toward him. Had my hands not been tied by Ottawa instructions the political turmoil of the last nine months would, in all probability, have been ended long ago. But that as it may, the fact remains that the province has just gone through an exhausting and unsettled political campaign, and I believe it to be now in the interests of all that until the present government have had time to pass necessary estimates and private legislation, and to enunciate a policy, they should not be opposed. Moreover, in this particular case, I could hardly bring myself to oppose a minister on his by-election for the very office to which I myself had sworn and appointed him. For these reasons I have also declined to allow myself to be nominated for South Victoria and South Nanaimo. Thanking you, again, gentlemen, for the hearty promise of support given, I remain,

Your obedient servant,  
THOS. R. MCINNES.

Mr. McInnes holding such views, the Maritime executive thereupon decided that no further steps would be taken towards bringing out a candidate in opposition to Hon. Mr. Turner.

ABATE DRAIN NUISANCE.

Council So Decide at Special Meeting  
Last Evening.

At yesterday evening's special session of the city council it was decided to proceed at once with the work of laying box drains in the various portions of the city where they are required, it being considered highly important in the interest of health of the community that this should be done at once. Afterwards a long conference was held, from which the reporters were excluded, with W. J. Taylor, city barrister, in regard to the matter of the remaining Point Ellice bridge suits.

There were present His Worship Mayor Hayward, and Ald. Kinsman, Cameron, Hall, Williams, Beckwith, Yates and Brydon.

E. M. Johnson called attention to the bad condition of a drain on Rupert street. He thought it a menace to the health of the community.

His Worship Mayor Hayward said that he had asked Dr. Fraser and the sanitary officer to inspect the drain and sanitary, if it was as stated by Mr. Johnson, Typhoid fever would likely be engendered by it.

Dr. Fraser did not think that its condition was so bad as that.

City Engineer Topp estimated the cost of box drain on Rupert and Collinson street at \$65.

Ald. Williams, seconded by Ald. Hall, moved that the work be done at once.

Alderman Kinsman and Yates disapproved of going on with this work when petitions for other drains were passed over. Ald. Cameron thought the case an urgent one, and though there were no funds available, practically, yet he thought the expenditure ought to be undertaken.

Engineer Topp explained that he thought the drains on Pandora, Edward, Rupert and Collinson streets and Rock Bay avenue could be attended to for \$300.

It was decided to do the work at once.

The council then went into committee of the whole, and the reporters retired.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Rental of Timber Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia Reduced.

The Dominion government has passed an order-in-council reducing the rental of timber lands in the railway belt in British Columbia. A notice was published in yesterday's Gazette.

Hitherto a licensee of a timber berth paid \$5 a square mile except for lands situated west of Eagle Pass, for which the annual ground rental was five cents an acre. It has, however, been represented that the rent for lands between Eagle Pass and Yale was excessive, as compared with the rental of \$5 per square mile for units east of Eagle Pass, the timber in the former being inferior to the timber in the latter tract. The view is confirmed by the crown timber agent for the railway belt in British Columbia, and the government has therefore ordered the annual rental of timber berths situated between Eagle Pass and Yale reduced from five cents an acre to \$5 per square mile.

A special general meeting of the Leviathan Gold Mining & Milling Co. will be held at Kaslo on July 21.

A Farmers' Institute is authorized for Kamloops.

M. L. Foley and J. F. Foley, merchants of Phoenix, have assigned.

The Canadian King Mining Co., of Spokane, capital \$75,000; local office at Erie, A. W. Boyd attorney, has been registered as an extra-provincial company.

The Sinden Forwarding Co., of Sandon, capital \$10,000, and the Alberta Hotel Co. of Greenwood, capital \$20,000 have been incorporated.

Japanese on the Fraser are applying for the incorporation of the Japanese Fisher-

# LUMBER

AT

## Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

### SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., MILL-HAVEN, Lake Bennett P. G. COPELAND, Skagway, A. D. LEWIS, Bennett, H. ANDERSON, Caribou

men's Benevolent Society, for the purpose of building a Japanese hospital and school, and otherwise promoting the interests of the Japanese engaged in fisheries on the Lower Fraser.

### PERSONAL.

A. J. Maxwell and Keith Middleton, of the Tacoma office of Dewey, Carrill & Co., were in the city yesterday. A. J. H. Carrill one of the partners in the big shipping and trading firm is spending some days here. He is guest at the Mount Baker hotel. Mr. Carrill handles the tea business of the firm. He arrived from the Orient by the Empress of China.

Dr. G. M. Purdey, who has been in the Kootenay country, is in the city. He met his brother Detective Purdey whom he had not seen for fifteen years.

J. McNamee, of Nanaimo, a guest at the Victoria.

Geo. A. Thompson, of the Selknam police force, and John Stinger, United States marine, marshall of Seattle, were at the Victoria yesterday.

F. J. Wheeler, of the Great Northern, is a guest at the Drillard.

W. H. Whittaker, barrister of Kamloops, is in the city.

M. P. Gordon and wife, of Kamloops are in the city visiting friends.

Rev. W. H. Barraclough returned from the Mainland last evening.

W. T. Stein came over from the Mainland yesterday.

A. B. Erskine, of Vancouver, is in town.

W. A. Ward and E. E. Welch were among the Victorians returning from Vancouver last evening.

Mrs. Francis Partridge leaves to-morrow for Toronto, on a visit to friends.

### CLOSING RECITAL.

Miss Weys Pupils Delighted a Large Audience Last Evening.

At Waitt's new music hall last evening the pupils of Miss Anna Weys gave their closing recital. There was a large attendance, and the different numbers were well executed, and exhibited a careful and thorough style. Miss Hartangel and Mr. Benedict Bantly contributed; the former singing in excellent voice with violin obligato by Mr. Bantly, which brought forth a well merited encore in his rendition of Beriot's "Concerto." The programme was as follows:

Concerto ..... Haydn

Miss K. Devereux, Miss G. Meyer.

Poka Rustique, two pianos, eight hands

Miss Suzette Blackwood, Miss Jennie Lawson, Miss Vivian Blackwood,

Miss Genevieve Irving,

Reve D'Arleil, Miss Kate McCrimmon.

Overture ..... Bohm

Miss Mary McCrimmon, Miss Maggie Clay,

Song (with violin obligato) ..... Selected Miss B. Hartnagel.

Idylle (unison) ..... Benedict Bantly

Miss Adelinde King, Miss Mary Sheldens.

Madeline ..... Behr

Etude ..... Etude

Miss Vivian Blackwood

Scherzo, (unison) ..... Hensel

Fairyview Corp. .... 50 at 5.

Mountain Lion ..... Morrison

Nobale Five ..... Knob Hill

North Star ..... North Star

Novelties ..... Novelty

Old Ironsides ..... Old Ironsides

Olive ..... Olive

Payne ..... Payne

Princess Maud ..... Princess Maud

Rambler Caribou Corp. .... Rambler Caribou Corp.

Republie ..... Republic

Slocan Sovereign ..... Slocan Sovereign

Tamarack ..... Tamarack

Van Andria ..... Van Andria

Victory Triumph ..... Victory Triumph

Virtue ..... Virtue

Waterloo ..... Waterloo

Whimpey ..... Whimpey

White Bear ..... White Bear

Winnipeg ..... Winnipeg

Woolen ..... Woolen

Yester ..... Yester

Zodiac ..... Zodiac

MORNING SALES.

Canadian G. F. S.-500 at 6/4; 500, 500 at 6%

Dover Trail-1,000 at 5/4; 1,000, 1,000, 500, 1,500, 1,000 at 5%; 500; 500 at 5/4; 500 at 5%

Golden Star-500, 500, 500 at 12/4; 500 at 12/3; 500, 500 at 12/4;

Hammond Reef-500 at 9/4; 500 at 9/4; 500 at 9/4;

White Bear-1,000 at 13%.

Winnipeg-500 at 13/4.

Fairyview Corp.-500 at 5.

Mountain Lion-500 at 22/4.

Fairyview Corp.-500, 500 at 5.

Golden Star-500, 500 at 13; 500 at 12/4.

Golden Star-500 at 3/4; 200 at 3/4.

Hammond Reef-500, 500, 500 at 9/4; 500, 500 at 9/4; 500 at 9/4.

White Bear-500, 500, 500 at 13/4.

White Bear-500, 500 at 12/4.

White Bear-500, 500 at 12/4

**The Colonist.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

Published by

**The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,**  
Limited Liability.

No. 57 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

**THE DAILY COLONIST.**Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or  
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-  
cept the city) and United States at follow-  
ing rates:One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... 75  
Three months ..... 45  
Single post paid to any part of Canada and  
the United States.**TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.****NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure prompt insertion must be submitted in writing to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

**WELCOME.**

On behalf of the citizens of Victoria, and of the province generally, the Colonist wishes to extend to His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere a very cordial welcome. He comes to British Columbia under circumstances which render his coming particularly grateful, for the people see in it a return to settled conditions in public life. A reputation for a true conception of his constitutional duty as well as for tastes and instincts of an elevated order has preceded him, and we feel every confidence that his career amongst us will more than justify the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in selecting him for his new and responsible position.

Sir Henri Joly will find in British Columbia a province where the conditions, socially, commercially, industrially and politically, are very different to those existing in other parts of the Dominion, and there will be much that will be of new interest to him. That he will speedily adjust himself to the life of the province, and, catching the spirit of progress which animates its people, aid them in making known to the world what great opportunities the province offers to intelligent labor and prudently invested capital, that he will find many ways in which to render himself useful to the province, we feel certain. His public career shows him to be a gentleman of probity, foresight and intelligence, and such an one will readily discover ways and means of usefulness in such a theatre as British Columbia affords even to a lieutenant-governor.

feel under no obligation to make any comment. It is the events after the dismissal of Mr. Semlin of which we have always complained and by which we think Mr. McInnes put a strain upon the principles of responsible government, which they would not bear. He cites eight reasons, which he says were given to show that his course was wrong, and endeavors to show by precedents that these reasons cannot be sustained; but he omits to deal with the fact that in selecting Mr. Martin he chose a man absolutely without a following in the house, and that he practically turned the province over to Mr. Martin to do as he saw fit, although supply had not been voted, and the representatives of the people had almost unanimously declared no confidence in his chosen minister. To take up the several cases which Mr. McInnes cites as justifying his course and to distinguish them from the course which he followed would require as much space as he devotes to the matter, and probably more, and therefore we shall not do so. We may mention one distinction, namely, that in the cases cited there was either no appeal to the people, or after the appeal the people endorsed the action of the crown or its representative. In the British Columbia case they declared against the Lieutenant-Governor's course, and this makes all the difference in the world.

One thing that seems to be lost sight of in the correspondence and by some of the newspapers is that there is a vital difference between the position of the sovereign and that of a lieutenant-governor. Constitutionally the removal of the sovereign cannot be contemplated, but under the British North America Act the removal of a lieutenant-governor is expressly provided for. This fact qualifies many of the British precedents. To remove the sovereign is to bring confusion upon the state; to remove a lieutenant-governor need not, as we have seen, cause even a ripple on the current of government. This must be borne in mind when we consider British precedents. What may freely be done, where no possible harm can come to the country, cannot be thought of where it would occasion a change of dynasty.

In his letters Mr. McInnes omits to recognize the difference in the position of a minister who has behind him the majority of the people's representatives, and one who has no parliamentary support. He relies upon the ease of the Pitt ministry, which held office in spite of repeated adverse votes in the House of Commons, but since Pitt's day things have greatly changed and the principles of Responsible Government are much better understood. Moreover, the King chose to make Pitt's case his own, and, as we have said above, there is a fundamental difference between the position of a reigning sovereign and that of a provincial governor.

**A FALSE WITNESS.**

In the Montreal Witness of June 14 appeared the following:

The Japanese government has issued an order limiting the number of Japanese subjects who will hereafter be allowed to emigrate to America to fifteen monthly. For the future not more than ten Japanese a month will be allowed to emigrate to Canada, or more than five to the United States. This law, promulgated by the Japanese government, ought to render unnecessary, even to the minds of anti-Asiatics of British Columbia, the passage of legislation by the assembly which, in view of Canada's treaty obligations, is ultra vires. The Japanese statesmen offer money out of a contrast to our own Pacific Coast hoodlum politicians; their policy is as dignified and conciliatory as the British Columbia policy is unreasonable and unjustifiable. Canadians have something to learn from the Japanese.

It would be well if the Witness would find out the facts of the case before it makes ex cathedra utterances upon it. It is very far astray as to the number of emigrants whom the Japanese government will permit to leave Japan for Canada during a year. According to the Witness, the number is 120 a year. The actual number, according to the law of Japan, is 3,540, or nearly thirty times as many as the Witness says. The Witness makes great pretensions to piety and that sort of thing. In this part of the world truth is regarded as an attribute of the character, which the Witness claims for itself; but we have not observed that it has felt called upon to correct this monstrously false statement.

The reference to "Pacific Coast hoodlum politicians" is worthy of the Witness, whose knowledge of the people of the Pacific Coast, their needs and objects is hardly rudimentary. The Witness thinks that the policy pursued by British Columbia towards the Japanese is unreasonable and unjustifiable. A month or so ago, referring to the influx of Japanese, the Colonist said that, among certain Eastern people of mawkish sentimentality, the advent into British Columbia of a horde of illiterate pagans would be regarded as something lovely. There is a class of people, and the Witness represents that class, whose love for their fellow-man depends upon the color of his skin and the complexion of his habits. The darker they are the more they appeal to these sentimentalists. They dearly love a Jap, and a Chinaman is to them the quintessence of loveliness. That they both are either heathen or absolutely without religion at all, that they either will not conform to our civilization or choose by preference its vices, that they make it harder for white men with civilized Christian families to make a living, all goes for nothing. As to the term which the Witness has seen fit to apply to the public men of this province, we have nothing to say, except that, man for man, our public men will compare with those of any part of Canada, and that they are animated by a far

higher type of motives than those which seem to inspire the Witness.

**AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.**

Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, made an important statement in the Railway Committee yesterday. He declared the definite policy of the Dominion government to be not to encourage the construction of any additional railway lines from the Yukon, which would have their coast terminus in territory which is now or may ultimately be decided to be United States territory, and that in consequence all new charters would be withheld until the feasibility of constructing an all-Canadian line into the Yukon has been determined.

Colonist readers will recall that this paper has persistently advocated this policy. It incurred some censure from contemporaries for urging that the same policy should prevail in this province.

As to its wisdom there can be no doubt. Canada is already building up with her business one city on Lynn Canal over which the United States flag flies, and the people of that city are even now endeavoring to hamper our trade with our own country.

The next railway to the Yukon must be an all-Canadian line.

At the close of his interesting interview on the Mount Steller mines, Mr. W. M. Brewer, M. E., points out what he regards as the weak point in our mining laws. Others besides Mr. Brewer are of the opinion that the facility given for locking up claims year after year does incalculable harm to the province.

It was thoughtful on the part of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron to send to "Navy and Army" three characteristic photographs of street scenes in Victoria on Mafeking Day, with appropriate letter-press descriptive matter. The publication of this cannot fail to have a pleasing effect all over the Empire, for it shows how universal is the bond of sympathy between its most distant parts.

Mr. A. W. Burns gives the Colonist an interesting interview in regard to the needs of Texada Island. This portion of the province requires something at the hands of both the provincial and federal governments. It needs better roads, and this calls for consideration at the hands of the province. It needs better mail service, and this calls for consideration at the hands of the Dominion. The Colonist urges the claims of the Island upon the consideration of both governments.

Mr. W. W. McInnes has a statement in the Province to the effect that Mr. Dunsmuir has not only not discharged the Chinese and Japanese from the Alexandria and Extension mines, but is employing more in those mines. We are authorized by Mr. Dunsmuir to give this statement the flattest contradiction, and to say that his promise to replace the Chinamen working in the mines with white labor will be fulfilled as rapidly as the latter is available.

We are not much concerned whether or not the Times credits the Colonist with having contributed something towards securing more liberal treatment from the Ottawa government than it has hitherto received. The great thing is that the object has been accomplished, and it is satisfactory to know that we have worked for it, whether we aided materially in the matter or not. It is interesting to mention that the Colonist alone of all the British Columbia newspapers has kept this matter to the front.

**FILLED UP.**

Fewer Children in London's Schools Because No More Houses Can Be Built in the City.

From the London Times.

A Blue Book which has just been issued contains the general report for the year 1899 of Mr. T. King, Her Majesty's senior chief inspector of schools, relating to the metropolitan division, which comprises the district of the school board for London, the county of Middlesex, and parts of Essex and Hertfordshire, and covers a population of 5,429,168. The report, as Mr. King points out, deals more fully with the statistical and material than with the intellectual aspect of education in London, and some specially interesting facts are noted. After alluding to the manner of collecting "the careful and minute returns" made by the School Board of London, and to the "magnitude and difficulty of the work" accomplished by the board, the inspector states that last year the number of children scheduled in London as belonging to the school board class was 888,465. The estimated number of school places required for these was 781,500, and the accommodation existing was 746,306, while the projected accommodation was 47,837, making a total of 794,023. Of the 746,306 existing places, 521,826 were in board schools and 224,840 in non-board schools. The number of children of the elementary school class and between the ages of three and thirteen enumerated for London in May, 1899, amounted to 831,000. This total showed a decrease of about 2,000 since May, 1898, following the still larger decrease of 6,700 in the previous year. Apparently, therefore, Mr. King states, the population of London shows indications of reaching its limit, "of London at least in the technical sense." In the greater part of the area covered by the board the land available is said to be occupied, and in the Greenwich division only is any large extension of the town possible. The city, as is well known, has long ceased to be a crowded place of residence, and in other parts a

few years children in London's schools because no more houses can be built in the city.

Within the City Limits, four Party Line Telephones now installed as low as \$2.50 per month.

No Installation Charges

For new regulations, particulars as to districts, etc., apply,

R. B. McMICKING,  
At the Offices of the Company, Five Sisters' Block.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

Sgt. WELLINGTON COLLIER CO., Limited Liability.

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NOTICE.

MEN W

## VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Thursday, June 28.		Friday, June 29.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
2:10 a.m.	8.6 feet.	3:00 a.m.	8.0 feet
9:20 a.m.	10 feet	10:00 a.m.	1.6 feet
5:30 p.m.	8.7 feet.	6:00 p.m.	8.6 feet
10:00 p.m.	7.6 feet.	11:15 p.m.	7.1 feet



We Supply Many Things Essential to His Needs, Such as Feeding Bottles, Tooling Rings, Sponges, Toilet Powders, as well as All Remedies Required.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist  
98 GOVERNMENT STREET.  
Near Yates Street  
Telephone 425.

## Farms Wanted.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.  
District Managers.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Jam Jars at Russell's.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

## Good! Better! Best!!!

You can take your pick, but the best of drugs is the only kind we keep; and that is what goes into your prescription if you bring it to

DAVIES' DRUG STORE,  
30 and 32 Government Street,  
Open Day and Night.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Hondi teas.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke &amp; Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Does your bike need fixing? We can do the job. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

Who Owns It?—Chief Langley has a small gold chain found on Pandora avenue.

Weiler Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese matting, for floor and dado purposes.

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weiler Bros.' The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.)

If you appreciate good value for your money, use Honid Ceylon Tea, in packets only. To be had at all grocers.

Reduced prices for remainder of season—Rambler bicycles, \$50. Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets. Weiler Bros.

Victoria boys going to Vancouver on the First of July will find the Province cigar for sale at the Army and Navy cigar store, 46 Cordova street, the only open-front cigar store in the city.

Jewell-Simms.—At the residence of Mrs. McDonald, 59 Pandora street, on Wednesday evening, the marriage occurred of Mr. F. F. Jewell and Miss Laura Simms.

Reduced Rates—Excursion tickets on E. and N. railway will be good to and from all stations Saturday, June 30, until Monday night, July 2, a double train service being arranged for Monday as well as on the Saturday and Sunday.

Summer Carnival on Monday, Dominion Day, July 2.—The Cowichan Agricultural Association, Duncan, have arranged for a midsummer show, including a flower carnival, bicycle gymkhana and sports of all kinds. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance all day. Trains leave at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Fare, only 50 cents for the round trip. Bicycles will be carried free.

Dominion Day Picnics.—The Presbyterian churches will hold their annual outing at Goldstream on Monday, July 2. Special trains will leave at 8 and 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., returning at convenient times. The Spring Ridge Baptist and Calvary Baptist churches will hold their outing at the spacious grounds at Colwood, where a suitable programme of sports and games will be carried out.

**INFLUENZA**  
A prophylactic and cure for influenza, la grippe, and all kinds of feverish colds by Dr. Bond's Influenza Mixture, 50 cents a bottle. See by  
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.  
49 Govt. St. Chemists and Druggists

Coming Attraction.—The next attraction at the Victoria theatre is a magnificently colored musical show of 45 people, "Wright's Original Nashville Students" and "Gideon's Big Minstrel Carnival"—one of the biggest minstrel consolidations—represents the most liberal of amusement enterprises in this country.

It carries 45 popular entertainers in the most enjoyable variety of acts presented to the public. Fun runs rampant and every feature is high-class and refined. Every act is different and there is no surfeit of any one act, no curtain waits to mar the continuous round of pleasure. Expert wire walkers, acrobats, the famous Occidental quartette of singers, an admirable quintette of mixed voices, jugglers, tumblers and other interesting features are bunched in its programme in enjoyable profusion and liberality. A grand symphony orchestra of skilled musicians play at every performance and two big peerless bands, with 10 soloists, form a feature of its attractive street parade. Such an abundance of good features has, it is said, never been before gathered into one combination. Wait for its parade.

## How Hubby Was Fooled

Traveled on Same Steamer as Runaway Wife and Rival.

Booked in Same Room as Man But Didn't Know It.

There arrived in this city a few days ago two people who registered as "John Jones and wife." They remained but one night—from the time the steamer arrived until the Victorian left next morning—and then they continued their journey. Their baggage was not extensive—one grip.

If John Jones had cared to do so, he could have told a story, but he didn't care to, for the story was on him. A "friend" tells it as follows for him:

On the 11th of June a gentleman went into one of the booking offices of a Dawson transportation company and asked for a stateroom for John Jones and wife. He paid for the accommodation and went away. Others came and bought tickets, and among them a man who seemed anxious to know if John Jones had secured tickets for himself and wife on the steamer. The clerk, all unconscious, informed him that Mr. and Mrs. Jones had secured tickets. "Well," said the new-comer, "give me one, too."

The clerk asked for his name and was told, but the gentleman seemed nervous and forgetful, and when asked to sign his name he forgot the one he had given, and when it did return to his memory, he so far forgot where he was that he blurts out: "The — — I'll see if he'll run away with my wife." He took his ticket, paid for it and went away.

Next day Mr. Jones went into his office, and seeing a number of ladies struggling for accommodation, he advanced and found a new clerk behind the counter. Mr. Jones introduced himself and said: "I see that you are pressed for accommodations. Now, if you will permit me, I will vacate my berth and you can put another lady in the room with my wife." The clerk was grateful, and he looked to see that Mr. Jones got good accommodation. No. 37 was just the room, in with Mr. Muller—at least the man who had given that name.

Everything was arranged to their mutual satisfaction, and they parted. Some three or four hours later, and about half an hour after the steamer Yukoner had sailed, the old clerk came into the office, and while looking over the list of bookings he noticed that in room "A" there was booked Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Somebodyelse. He asked the new clerk to explain, and the new clerk told of the liberality of Mr. Jones in giving up his berth to Mrs. Somebodyelse. "Where did you put Mr. Jones?" asked the clerk.

"In 37," was the reply.

"Holy clean-ups and royalties!" said the old clerk, "why, Jones was running off with Mullin's wife, and you've gone and put them in the same cell. You'll have a shooting match before the steamer reaches the Yukon head."

But there was no shooting. A combination of circumstances prevented this. Jones was indebted to a Dawson lady in the sum of \$195, and she issued a capias. The police, armed with this document, searched the steamer but no Mr. Jones was found, although the other two actors in the comedy—which might yet, however, be a tragedy—were found and the clerks had turned on their trail. He would probably have gone back on the steamer, but for the fact that when the steamer went on a bar and the passengers were transferred to the bar, he saw Mrs. Jones waving her hand to him as the steamer pulled off, leaving the Yukoner, on which he had remained, thinking to go back.

The sight of his fugitive wife changed his mind and he came on, and history is at a loss to account for him after his arrival at Skagway shortly after the Amur. Whether he came down from that port after the fugitives, or what happened, is lost. All that is known is that Mr. and Mrs. Jones arrived here, and that they were in a hurry to go on.

Will Decide To-day.—The trial of Bird's Veith & Borland was concluded last evening, the lawyers addressing the jury, and Mr. Justice Martin charged them. This morning the jury will retire to consider the evidence.

Masonic Installation.—At Esquimalt, on Thursday evening, Right Worshipful Bishop Grand Master F. Mc. Young, of Nanaimo, assisted by Geo. Glover, D.D.G.M.; J. W. Quinlan, G. Secretary; Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, G.J.W.; B. S. Oddy, G.S.W.; and W. W. Northcott, Grand Director of Ceremonies, installed the following officers of United Service Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: I.P.M., T. N. Woodward; W. M., F. J. Bailey; S. W., R. T. Bainbridge; J. W., B. H. Russell; Chaplain, Rev. W. D. Barber; Treasurer, Geo. Phillips; Secretary, R. T. Rankin; S.D., A. H. Hale; J.D., W. T. Phillips; Director of Ceremonies, C. J. Horwell; Organist, T. Piper; J.G., C. J. Horwell; S.S. G. A. Peden; J.S., J. Tranter; Assistant Director of Ceremonies, G. G. Benny; Tyler, C. J. Hammond. After the installation, H. L. Salmon was sworn in as D.D.G.M. for District No. 1. A banquet followed.

Most physicians are anxious to try the surgeon's knife and recommend an operation for piles. A less cruel, less expensive and less risky method is the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation that has not yet been put to the test of time. It is made of what form or of however long standing. Don't think of risking an operation when you can be cured in your own home by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The best physicians use it in their practice.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE  
One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher Avenue. The house is large, commodious and well-built, stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

## WHAT A PICNIC

We are moving. Still more prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Everything nice and tasty for summer holidays.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.  
Cor. Govt and Broughton.

## Notice of Removal.

We have much pleasure in stating that we have removed to our fine new premises on the corner of Government and Broughton streets, where we shall endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on our house during the past thirty years.

We extend a cordial invitation to ALL to visit our new and well-appointed premises.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

NO. 44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## NOW OPENING

## SIX CASES

## FEDORA + HATS

The Very Latest Styles and Shades

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

122 GOVERNMENT STREET

## Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

DIOCESEAN SYNOD.

Proceedings at the Closing Sessions on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Anglican synod met again at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening and sat for nearly three hours. Several important resolutions were passed, and there was considerable discussion as to the best methods of improving the financial condition of the diocese. Amendments to some of the canons were proposed and carried, and will come up for confirmation at the next session of the synod.

The following resolution was proposed by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, seconded by Mr. W. C. Duncan, and carried:

That this synod deplores the increasing tendency among Christian people to secularize the Lord's Day, and earnestly calls upon all members of the church to use every effort, both by precept and example, to promote the better observance of the day of rest, and to discontinue any sources of pleasure which may interfere with the worship and service of Almighty God."

Reference was also made to a matter which had been brought up at the previous session of the synod, the need of greater strictness in issuing marriage licenses.

A commission was appointed by the Bishop to prepare a full report of all trusts and investments held by the church of England in the diocese.

Interesting reports were read by the rural deans, Revs. W. D. Barber and C. E. Cooper, of the conditions existing in the parishes of their respective deaneries.

A resolution was adopted to inaugurate a biennial conference between the dioceses of British Columbia.

The appointment of a committee was asked for to visit parishes for the purpose of explaining fully the advantages of the Quebec system.

A large and influential committee, not confined to members of the synod, was appointed by the Bishop in response to a resolution proposed by the rural dean of Nanaimo, for the purpose of making an adjournment to 10:30 on Thursday

was made to enable the minutes to be read and confirmed; and the synod adjourned its session to a close at midday, after having decided that the next meeting, in 1901, should be held in the city of Nanaimo.

Hang Wo Hing Kee  
31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

An adjournment to 10:30 on Thursday

## The Westside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE,

29th June, 1900

Outing Novelties  
For Dominion Day

Irresistible suggestions for things to wear on Dominion Day link in every nook and corner of The Westside at lower prices than it is possible for you to buy them at ordinary stores. There isn't a dull spot in the Westside.

The Great Removal Sale is leading to record-breaking sales. New and stylish goods are being sold at ridiculously low prices. The business broadens and deepens continually and we're careful to look after your own interests. These values show that.

Outing Costumes and Outing Waists.  
Duck Costumes

CHEAP.

A splendid assortment of White and Fawn Duck Costumes, the kind and styles that originally sold for \$5.....

Sale Price \$2.50

Outing Waists

AT LOW PRICES.

Hundreds of pretty Shirt Waists....

Special Sale Price 50c.

Dainty Shirt Waists in Muslin, Dimmity, Pique and Percale that originally sold at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.....

SALE PRICES, 70C, 90C, \$1.00, \$1.40

## Outing Gloves

At Half Price.

This is the great glove bargain of the season. 115 dozens more Summer Gloves, white with black stitching, or black with white stitching, also pretty shades of tan. Usual price, 25c.a pair.

SALE PRICE TWO PAIRS FOR 25c

## Outing Neckwear

VERY CHEAP.

A pretty collection of flowing-end Ties, Foulard patterns, regular 35c. styles....

# PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslawsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc., RECOMMEND "APENTA" Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

## A Revenue Steamer

### To Be Constructed by Dominion Government for B.C. Service.

### A Great Fleet of Lumber Carriers Bound to Chemainus.

A new revenue steamer is to be constructed and commissioned to protect the shipping, fishing and other interests of British Columbia in connection with the D. G. S. Quadra. An appropriation of \$50,000 was voted by the federal government when the supplementary estimates were brought down in the Ottawa house on Tuesday night for this purpose. The new revenue cutter will, it is hoped, be built here, for in no other port of the Dominion are there greater, if as great, shipbuilding facilities as in the port of Victoria. The Victoria yards are noted all over the coast for their work, and it is here that the construction of the new steamer could be done most beneficially in every way to the government.

The new addition to the revenue service of the province will be much welcomed by British Columbians. It is a well known fact that a patrol steamer has long been necessary. During the fishing season, illegal straits and other waters of British Columbia have been infested with poachers, whose holds have been filled with British Columbia waters. Then, too, there have been cases where portions of the coast have been ravaged and out of the way settlers have had their places plundered by pirates, who come and go in small sloops. A number were captured by the provincial police not long since. The presence of a revenue vessel would protect the coast residents from these pirates. Then, too, not only would it set that the fisheries regulations were not infracted, and otherwise protect the coast line, but the customs laws could be better enforced, for it has been well known for some time that vessels from the Sound have called in at points along the coast and landed stowaways and others, and likewise broken the customs laws. The case of the Laurids about a year or so ago, in landing stowaways at Bella Coola, was one of the most flagrant cases of such violation of the law.

The Quadra, engaged as she is in the lighthouse tending and visiting, of aid to navigation, or surveying, etc., has not been able to give much attention to the work, such as would fall to the lot of this vessel. She is now on a trip to the Northern country points to look after the interests of the fishery people, but in order to make that cruise her light-house work and other routine has had to be left.

The new steamer could attend to poachers, the coast pirates, smugglers and other violators of the shipping, customs and police laws along the coast, and also look after any shipwrecked crews that might be thrown upon the West Coast or elsewhere in British Columbia waters during the winter gales.

The appropriation made for the construction of the revenue steamer is the result of long-continued representation of the requirements of the province. It has been requested for a considerable time, but no response was heretofore made to the appeals. Among the foremost, the work for the procreation of the additional revenue craft was Capt. Walbran, of the Quadra, who has again and again stated the needs for such a craft.

### THE 'FRISCO LINERS.

Umatilla Arrives From Golden Gate and Walla Walla Leaves For South.

Steamer Umatilla arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning from San Francisco, and last night the steamer Walla Walla sailed for the Golden Gate. The Umatilla brought up 241 passengers, 119 in the saloon and 122 steerage. She had 215 tons of cargo for local merchants, mostly fruits and groceries, and including a large consignment of tin plate. The Walla Walla had a small list of passengers. The list sailing from here was given in yesterday's Colonist.

### COAL FOR THE NORTH.

Northern Trade Makes a Big Market For Coal of British Columbia.

Two more of the Northern coal fleet are ready to sail. The bark Rufus E. Wood and J. D. Peters have closed down their ketches on their coal cargoes and crews have been sent up to them. They are expected to get away for the North, the former for St. Michael and the latter for Dutch Harbor, to-day.

### THE FRASER FLOODS.

Passengers by the Rithet Tell of the High Water On the Big River.

Steamer R. P. Rithet arrived yesterday afternoon from the Fraser, with a large general cargo of produce and many passengers, including a number of gentlemen who reported that the upper Fraser and the Columbia and Thompson were in flood and the water was few feet below the mark reached in 1896. Had there been more snow last winter—and fortunately there was not—the floods on the Fraser would have been more serious than any for seasons past. The season of warm rains and hot weather melted ice, they said, which had been on the mountains since 1894, and the waters soon began to rise. On the C. P. R. the line between Revelstoke and Arrowhead is submerged and the Kootenay lake steamers are running right to Revelstoke. On the upper Columbia, about where the C. P. R. line crosses, the water is but three inches below the height reached four years ago. On the lower Fraser, Nicomen seems to have fared worse. Much of the crops are submerged. Chilliwack and the Sunnyside valley have as yet suffered much. At New Westminster the river is thick with driftwood, trees and debris.

### WARRIMOO SAILS TO-NIGHT.

Will Depart For the Land of the Southern Cross From the Outer Wharf.

Steamer Warrimoo sails for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney this evening. Her passengers booking from this point has been small and not much freight awaits her here. From Vancouver she will take, among other shipments, considerable flour. Among the cabin passengers are: Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McBeath, San Francisco; Bishop Courtney, Nova Scotia; Archdeacon Kaubach, Mrs. Anton Crop, Prof. G. H. Mead, G. Stewart, J. L. Brighouse, Mrs. Humphries, Mr. W. M. McKinnon, Mr. Stead and Mrs. McPherson, Miss Morrison, Mr. F. B. B. Wallace, Miss Russell, Miss J. Cullen, J. Merchant, Thos. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen and family, Isaac Beckwill, W. Willis, E. Donohue and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

### CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Brigantine Catherine Sudden Crushed in the Ice Pack—Passengers Saved.

A letter received from Charles E. Jones, of this city, who was a passenger on the steamer George W. Elder from Portland for Nome, gives the news of the crushing of the brigantine Catherine Sudden in the ice. She was badly wrecked, and it was found necessary to cut away her masts. She was not however, a total loss, and was able to reach Nome in tow of the U. S. S. Bear. No other passengers were injured. The Alpha, he says, arrived all well, and after landing her cargo sailed for Victoria. The Bear was after her, but was stuck in the ice, and the Alpha was many, many miles to the south by the time she was extricated.

A correspondent of the Seattle Times on the steamer Garonne, writing from Dutch Harbor, says: "After an exciting experience with the ice off Cape Romanzof, the Garonne returned to Ounalaska with the report that several days previous she saw the steamer South Portland in the pack ice flying signals which could not be made out. Another vessel, supposed to be the Northern Light, or Hunter, was also sighted in a similar predicament. Capt. Conradis is quoted as having expressed the opinion that both vessels were in dangerous positions, but if he really entertained fears for their safety it is altogether probable that he would have reported the matter to the revenue cutters and other government vessels then at Dutch Harbor. And as no government craft had left for the scene of the alleged threatened disaster up to the time the Cleveland sailed from that port on June 17, the presumption is that the vessels extricated themselves.

### IMPROVING THE WORKS.

The Marine Iron Works Being Enlarged and Much New Machinery and Appliances Installed.

The Marine Iron Works, recently taken over from Thomas Shaw by Andrew Gray, are being much enlarged, and a great deal of new machinery, stock and appliances are now on the way for the improvement of the iron works. A new machine shop has just been completed, and the shafting to connect with the new lathes, planers, drills and slotting machines is being put in. The old boiler shop is 60x120, and the recently constructed machine shop 40x122. Stoves and other departments have also been constructed in proportion. The whole of the shops are fitted up with the most modern appliances. The firm, which has the agency for the Gilbert split patley, Atlantic Refining Co.'s oils, and other goods, is now engaged in completing some canneries, boilers, and tanks for the city, besides other contracts.

### TWENTY ON THE WAY.

Great Fleet of Lumber Carriers Coming to Chemainus to Load.

The industry of the Island lumber walls continues to grow, and now there is a great fleet bound from different ports about the earth to load lumber overseas. As many as twenty vessels are now en route to Chemainus, and more are being secured. The vessels now known to be en route have a total tonnage of over 25,000 and a carrying capacity of many million feet. The big fleet is as follows: Lyman D. Foster, 692 tons, from Ketchikan about May 13; J. B. Thomas, Hawaiian Isles, 2,027 tons, from Santa Rosalia about May 7; Hesper, 602 tons, from Honolulu about June 8; J. B.

Brown, 1,407 tons, from Newcastle, via Honolulu, about April 12; Arthusa, 1,703 tons, from Altona, via Montevideo, where she arrived in distress May 13; Admiral Tegetthoff, 893 tons, from Molde about May 1; St. James, 1,453 tons, from New York May 12, via San Francisco; Rufus E. Woods, 1,332 tons, salved to day for St. Michael with coal, and will return to Chemainus; Marion Chilecot, 1,511 tons, from Newcastle May 4, via Honolulu; Roland, 1,270 tons, from Sydney, via Honolulu; Harvester, 716 tons, from Karuk; St. David, 1,476 tons, from New York March 24, via San Francisco; Corona, 372 tons, from Honolulu May 21; Crown Prince, 972 tons, from Montevideo in distress March 28; Elwell, 1,356 tons, from Honolulu May 22; Low Wood, 1,900 tons, from Acapulco June 2; Nymph, 2,049 tons, from Yokohama June 7; and Paul Rickmers, 2,817 tons, from Hiogo.

### LAST OF THE FLEET.

The Venture to Sail This Morning For the Coast.

Sealing schooner Venture will make another attempt to get up to the coast this morning, for Capt. McLean who goes up to get her crew—he will join the favorite afterwards—is not home. She sailed on Friday last and had barely passed the Capes when she encountered a gale which carried away her main topmast. She was obliged to return, and now, a new stick having been placed in position, is ready to proceed again. The Venture is the thirty-seventh schooner to leave for Behring sea, and two vessels have gone across to the Copper Islands.

### MARINE NOTES.

Tees Due From Naas—Warrimoo Sails To-night—Princess Louise Ashore.

Steamer R. P. Rithet arrived yesterday afternoon from the Fraser, with a large general cargo of produce and many passengers, including a number of gentlemen who reported that the upper Fraser and the Columbia and Thompson were in flood and the water was few feet below the mark reached in 1896. Had there been more snow last winter—and fortunately there was not—the floods on the Fraser would have been more serious than any for seasons past. The season of warm rains and hot weather melted ice, they said, which had been on the mountains since 1894, and the waters soon began to rise. On the C. P. R. the line between Revelstoke and Arrowhead is submerged and the Kootenay lake steamers are running right to Revelstoke. On the upper Columbia, about where the C. P. R. line crosses, the water is but three inches below the height reached four years ago. On the lower Fraser, Nicomen seems to have fared worse. Much of the crops are submerged. Chilliwack and the Sunnyside valley have as yet suffered much. At New Westminster the river is thick with driftwood, trees and debris.

Steaming schooner Vulture will make another attempt to get up to the coast this morning, for Capt. McLean who goes up to get her crew—he will join the favorite afterwards—is not home. She sailed on Friday last and had barely passed the Capes when she encountered a gale which carried away her main topmast. She was obliged to return, and now, a new stick having been placed in position, is ready to proceed again. The Venture is the thirty-seventh schooner to leave for Behring sea, and two vessels have gone across to the Copper Islands.

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*Quality tells every time!*  
This fact explains why Blue  
Ribbon Ceylon is fast displacing  
all other teas throughout Canada.

## OBSERVING THE ECLIPSE.

Dr. Wm. J. S. Lockyer, in the "Graphic."

To-day is Sunday, the day preceding the time calculated for the total eclipse of the sun from this station (Santa Pola). It is a magnificent morning, and there is scarce a cloud in the sky, and the air is clear as could be desired. We have been here since the 17th, having arrived off this town on that morning, and our time has been spent in erecting and adjusting all the instruments which we brought out with us.

Our party may be described as consisting of two parts, one being composed of Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., Mr. A. Fowler, Mr. Howard Payne, a volunteer, and myself, and the other of Dr. Copeland, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Mr. Heath, Mr. Franklin Adams, and Mr. Macpherson, a skilled mechanic-assistant. Most of the party left England in the Orient liner, R.M.S. Oruia, which, after a very pleasant passage, including a rough crossing of the Bay of Biscay, brought us and our instruments safely to Gibraltar on the early morning of the 16th. H.M.S. Theseus was waiting there to take us to our station up the coast, so it was not long before we all transhipped and started on what was a twenty-four hour run.

Santa Pola is a small town of 6,000 inhabitants, and is noted chiefly for the fine wine that is grown in the neighborhood. It has a very Eastern appearance, the houses being for the most part flat-roofed, and the ground sprinkled with date palm trees. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Howard Payne reached here from England about two days before the Theseus was due, so that on our arrival we were all pleased to find that not only was the site for our camp chosen and pegged out, but that bricks, mortar, and masons were all ready on the spot to be employed.

Professor Copeland and his party, now called the Scotch contingent, decided, after inspection, that the ground of the site chosen was not sufficiently firm for their heavy instruments. They therefore went in search of another more inland, and eventually fixed a position on the northern part of the town. This was found perfectly satisfactory, rock coming close up to the surface. Having settled the question of sites, no time was lost in commencing operations by setting up all the brick pillars and erecting the dark room and small wooden shelters for some of the instruments.

At present I have said very little about the Theseus and her officers and men. As soon as she arrived at our station, and exactly what was required for the eclipse work became known, there was no lack of volunteers to assist in the various operations.

Each instrument has now its complement of officers and men, and each man has now become thoroughly used to his special drill. In addition to the actual instruments there are other branches of work which are being liberally provided for. Thus there are six disc parties, and observers for watching and noticing the path of the shadow, shadow bands, stars that become visible during totality, landscape colors, and meteorological phenomena. The work has been so arranged that even those who have to remain on the ship will make their observations at the important moment.

The momentous occasion has come and gone, and the Spanish Eclipse of 1900 is now a thing of the past. The elaborate preparations made at Santa Pola by the party that was backed by the officers and men of H.M.S. Theseus have now been put to the test, and as far as can be judged from a general survey of the operations, success has awarded their efforts. Eclipse day broke under grand weather conditions, and fortunately these held good for longer than the actual time required. The eclipsed sun was therefore seen under perfect conditions. As the time of the eclipse drew near, the camp at Santa Pola became the centre of attraction for all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. At first contact there were no less than 2,000 people, men, women, and children, and, fortunately, precautions had been taken to rope in the whole of the camp. The crowd, however, was very orderly, and added much to the strangeness of the scene and occasion by their chattering and periods of silence. The camp itself was a busy spot, and all the parties were distributed at their allotted positions, ready to perform their tasks under actual eclipse conditions. For a week past drills had been the order of the day, and so mechanical had now become the whole routine that flurry and hurry were unknown. At the moment of second contact and the woe! "Go!" the timekeepers at the eclipse clock sang out the number of seconds that was left before third contact should take place. Thoroughly homogeneous with these signals was the work of all the instruments. Mingled with the voices of the people one heard the orders at the various instruments—Snap," "Expose," etc., which sprang from all corners of the camp, the whole machinery of previous organization being in full swing. Five, four, three, two, one, "Stop," and the main work was over, and the sun again began to send forth his brilliant and dazzling rays as the moon's shadow swept to the eastward.

The corona was a magnificent sight. There, up in the sky, was the dead black mass with a microscopically sharp circumference, surrounded by the purest, very white corona. Unlike the Indian corona of 1898, there was no excessive length to any of the streamers, all being contained within a distance of two lunar diameters. The form resembles the cor-

## A Factor In Modern Progress

Great Possibilities Offered by Iron For Increasing Human Progress.

### A Plan to Produce the Metal With Least Possible Waste.

Nikola Tesla in Century.

Iron is by far the most important factor in modern progress. It contributes more than any other industrial product to the forces accelerating human movement. So general is the use of this metal, and so intimately is it connected with all that concerns our life, that it has become as indispensable to us as the very air we breathe. Its name is synonymous with usefulness. But, however great the influence of iron may be on the present human development, it did not add to the force urging man onward nearly as much as it might. First of all its manufacture as now carried on is connected with an appalling waste of fuel that is waste of energy. Then, again, only a part of all the iron produced is applied for useful purposes. A good part of it goes to create frictional resistances, while still another large part is the means of developing negative forces greatly retarding human movement. Thus the negative force of war is almost wholly represented in iron. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the magnitude of this greatest of all retarding forces, but it is certainly very considerable. If the present positive impelling force due to all useful applications of iron be represented by ten, for instance, I should not think it exaggerated to estimate the negative force of war in iron as being at least one thousand times greater.

Up to a few decades ago the usefulness of iron was based almost wholly on its remarkable mechanical properties, but since the advent of the commercial dynamo and electric motor its value to mankind has been greatly increased by its unique magnetic qualities. As regards the latter, iron has been greatly improved of late. The signal process began about thirteen years ago, when I discovered that by using soft Bessemer steel instead of wrought iron, then customary, in an alternating motor, the performance of the machine was doubled. I brought this fact to the attention of Mr. Albert Schmid, to whose attention of the former and ability is largely due the improvements of American electrical machinery, and who was then superintendent of an industrial corporation engaged in this field. Following my suggestion he constructed transformers of steel, and they showed the same marked improvement. The investigation was then systematically continued under Mr. Schmid's guidance, the impurities of the iron being gradually eliminated from the "steet" (which was only such in name) for in reality it was pure soft iron, and soon a product resulted which admitted of little further improvement.

## MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure is a safe, simple and economical trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, palpitation and all afflictions of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad breath, offensive taste, loss of appetite, faintness, weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, diarrhea, faintness and lack of energy. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,605 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

rational only if done by water-power, or by energy otherwise obtained without consumption of fuel. An electrolytic cold process, which would make it possible to extract iron cheaply, and also to melt it into the required forms without any fuel consumption, would, in my opinion, be a very great advantage in iron manufacture. In common with some other metals, iron has so far resisted electrolytic treatment, but there can be no doubt that such a cold process will ultimately replace in metallurgy the present crude method of casting, and thus obviate the enormous waste of fuel necessitated by the repeated heating of metal in the founders.

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### A CASTLE IN SPAIN.

New Variation of an Old Trick Successfully Played on a Halifax Man.

From Halifax Chronicle.

About two years ago a stranger made his appearance at the provincial library and for several weeks he visited that place almost daily. He appeared to be searching the pedagogies and anecdotes of certain residents of this city. After a while he was located upon very suspiciously, and the aid of the police was called in to solve the mystery. The Chronicle at the time referred to some attack of his doings, and shortly after the mysterious stranger quietly left the city.

It was never ascertained what the real object of his mission was, but from recent developments it is presumed that his labors are now bearing fruit. It is known that he collected a fund of information of which he seems to be making good use.

Quite recently a well known citizen, who was engaged in the plumbing business but who has now given it up, received a very mysterious letter from Spain. The letter was signed by one who represented himself as a Catholic priest, and to all intents and purposes it was strictly confidential. The letter told of an immense fortune that was awaiting a claimant in Spain, and it was presumed that the man above referred to was part heir to this immense wealth.

The letter gave the history of his family for several generations back, and as far as could be learned this man and a young girl who was lying in a hospital at Spain at the point of death were the only living claimants.

The industrial project, as I worked it out six years ago, contemplated the employment of the electric currents derived from the energy of a waterfall, not directly for smelting the ore, but for decomposing water, as a preliminary step. To lessen the cost of the plant, I proposed to generate the currents in exceptionally cheap and simple dynamos, which I designed for this sole purpose. The hydrogen liberated in the electrolytic decomposition was to be burned or recombined with oxygen, not with that from which it was separated, but with that of the atmosphere. Thus very nearly the total electrical energy used up in the decomposition of the water would be recovered in the form of heat resulting from the recombination of the hydrogen. This heat was to be applied to the smelting of the ore. The oxygen gained as a by-product in the decomposition of the water I intended to use for certain other industrial purposes, which would probably yield good financial returns. Inasmuch as this is the cheapest way of obtaining this gas in large quantities. In any event, it could be employed to burn all kinds of refuse, cheap hydrocarbons or coal of the most inferior quality which could not be burned in air or otherwise utilized to advantage, and thus again a considerable amount of heat would be made available for the smelting of the ore. To increase the economy of the process I contemplated, furthermore, using an arrangement such that the hot metal and the products of combustion, coming out of the furnace, would give up their heat upon the cold ore going into the furnace, so that comparatively little of the heat-energy would be lost in the smelting. I calculated that probably forty thousand pounds of iron could be produced per horse power per annum by this method. Liberal allowances were made for those losses which are unavoidable, the above quantity being about half of that theoretically obtainable. Relying on this estimate and on practical data with reference to a certain kind of sand ore existing in abundance in the region of the Great Lakes, including cost of transportation and labor, I found that in some localities iron could be manufactured in this manner cheaper than by any of the adopted methods. This result would be attained all the more surely if the oxygen obtained from the water, instead of being used for smelting the ore, as assumed should be more profitably employed. Any new demand for this gas would secure a higher revenue from the plant, thus cheapening the iron. This project was advanced merely in the interest of industry. Some day, I hope, a brilliant industrial butterfly will come out of the dusty and shriveled chrysalis.

Precious to the receipt of the above letter, the proprietor of one of the large hotels in this city was the recipient of a similar document, but he failed to take the hint that was thrown out. He consulted a legal gentleman, and later on made enquires which led him to believe that the whole thing was nothing more or less than a well prepared scheme to fleece him.

The mission of the fortune hunters and their return is awaited by their friends with deep interest.

## RANT & JONES MINING BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

ATLANTIC, BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Great Field For Prospectors

Mining Expert Talks on the Rich Mount Sicker District.

### Lots of Country in the Vicinity Yet to Be Prospected.

Mr. J.W. N. Brewer, M.E., returned yesterday from a trip through the Mount Sicker mining district, in the interests of the Engineering & Mining Journal, and was very favorably impressed. In an interview accorded the Colonist last evening, Mr. Brewer said:

"The road to Mount Sicker leaves Westholme, on the E. & N. railway, about 47 miles from Victoria, the distance from the railway to the mountain, which has a northwesterly trend, being about six miles. The Lenora, Tyee and Keystone mines are on the west side of the mountain. There is a belt of schist of a talcose chlorite variety, which appears to be two miles in width and extends clear through from Maple Bay and through Mount Sicker and across to Mount Breton. It has not been prospected any further, but from its persistency and width, probably extends even a greater distance. There is a great deal of iron in the schist, which is oxidized in places, the result being apparent to a considerable thickness, but the iron cappings proper, which cover the known ore bodies show in the lenses and pockets. You can trace them from one capping to another, but with considerable difficulty, on account of the undergrowth and moss. The country is staked out from Maple Bay to Mount Breton, there being a large number of claims. There has been some prospecting on the east side of the mountain from Maple Bay up, but the only mines opened up are those on the western side.

The workshops on the Lenora are 1,500 feet above sea level, the Keystone about 1,350 and the Tyee about 1,750. The ore body first discovered on the Lenora was staked out by Messrs. Patterson and Smith, the former owners. Last fall Mr. Buckston, a Nevada mining man, took hold of the Lenora and found a second ore body, from which four thousand tons has already been shipped. This body is worked on an adit level, 120 feet below the outerop. The extreme width of this body is thirty feet. It is practically all stoned out above that level and thoroughly timbered with square sets. Because of the neglect to keep developing the work ahead, the company will probably have to do considerable amounts of dead work to do before again taking out ore on the same scale as during the last eight or nine months. A winze has been sunk from the adit level about one hundred feet, and a crosscut run 98 feet from the bottom towards the south, where ore was encountered, but that work was stopped some time ago, principally because of the expense of hoisting by a hand windlass and the necessity of putting in machinery if that work was continued. In my opinion, it is a great detriment to the mine that the work was not continued with a small force, the level prospected and the ore blocked out, when the stoping was done in the upper level. If that had been carried out at that time it would not have been necessary to stop shipping, which they will possibly have to do until the dead work is done.

"The ore bodies are of lenticular structure and appear to lie in echelon to each other. At the present time there are seven hundred tons of ore on the dump, a portion of which was taken out by the old company. The ore is transported from the mine over a good wagon road and two and a half miles down the mountain, to a crude tramway constructed of timber, running five miles to the railway side track, half a mile south of Westholme. There is a large quantity of second grade ore on the dump which carries too small value to stand shipment, but which could probably be treated on the ground at a profit. Up to the present the company have figured on not shipping any ore of a less value than twenty dollars per ton, a great deal running higher than this. If a smelter were erected on the ground, it would be possible to treat ore that would yield as low as twelve dollars in all values, provided the mine was sufficient to keep smelter of from one to two hundred tons capacity running continuously.

"A company has been successfully floated in London to work the Tyee mine, and they have \$100,000 in cash for development work. Mr. Harvey is on the ground, making arrangements to resume the work stopped last fall, I did not visit this mine. On the Keystone, which adjoins the Lenora on the west, a Canadian company has commenced development work and are sinking a shaft and thoroughly exploiting the ground with the expectation of extracting the same class of ore that they

"Ninety-one, sir." "And how many cows have you?" "Nine, sir."

"From the work done on the mountain, so far, it is impossible to form an estimate of the full extent of the Lenora ore body, or even to say whether the ore body exposed on the Tyee ground is an extension of that from which shipments were made to Spain or the sunny climes of Spain, armed with all the necessary papers, etc., to establish his claim to the vast wealth that he hopes to inherit. The claimant has gone to Paris, so his friends go to tell him the secret of his wealth, and when he reaches Spain he will probably find that money he will probably find that money he

"Searns quartz, sir." "Ah, um!" said the gentleman, as he moved off.

Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale as he pulled out a lead pencil and began to figure on the wagon cover. "Nine cows are nine, and I set down seven quarts under the cows and multiply; that's sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts of milk per day, sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight, and none to carry. Now, where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers by leaving a big cavity in these figures to be filled with water."

"What's the matter?" asked the interested citizen. "You have a worried look."

"Yes," replied the president of the Anti-Nose Society. "I am in trouble. One of those confounded street piano players came past my house last night grinding out a rag-time tune, and I haven't been able to quit whistling it since."—Chicago Times-Herald.

### NOT RESPONSIBLE

BR. SHIP

IMBERHORNE

CAPT. LEVER, FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neither the captain nor the undersigned

will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without a written order.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.

Victoria, June 22, 1900.

Agents.

## TWO AFTERNOON FIRES. Slight Blazes at Muirhead & Mann's and the Albion Iron Works.

Through the activity and exertion of the fire brigade, what might have proved to be disastrous conflagrations were averted yesterday. At 2:30 p.m. and alarm from Box 62 called the department to Muirhead & Mann's sawmill and door factory, where fire was making good headway in the drying room. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the outlook was decided nasty when Chief Deasy and his men arrived. Two hydrant streams and a dose from the chemical sprayer squelched the blaze, and the damage will not amount to more than \$25.

At 5:20 p.m. the same box was pulled for a roof fire in the central building of the group occupied by the Albion Iron Works Company—all large wooden structures. This looked to be a rather difficult task for the firemen, but they were equal to the occasion. The blaze had made good headway, but in less than half an hour it was extinguished. The loss will be slight.

### HOW EVIDENCE IS OBTAINED

"That Foreigners Poison Wells"—Chinese Tortured Until They "Confess."

A correspondent of the China Mail, writing of the Boxer rising, says: "Recent efforts have been made to excite the people of Tung-chou against the foreigners who have lived in that city for an entire generation, during a large part of which period extensive medical work for men, women and children has been carried on to universal satisfaction. Yet to the Boxer sympathizers of that decadent city it seemed a happy expedient to seize a wretched beggar who had been to the dispensary to be smeared with sulphur ointment for the itch, and beat him to make him confess that he had been bribed by the foreigners to poison wells!"

The poor fellow was terribly abused until he admitted something, and was then taken to the magistrate for examination. The magistrate, who had been in this post several times and knows the city well, He soaked some of the medicine in water to see if it would turn all the colors of the rainbow, as alleged (which it was supposed would be positive proof of well-poisoning intentions), and then dismissed the case on the ground that there are no "Frenchmen" on the North Back street, of whom it was claimed that the stuff was got.

"After this another miserable wretch was seized and killed to make him admit a like charge, and as he refused, he was about to be buried alive in a temple yard, as Heaven's punishment for his dreadful crimes. But the priest, fearing lest it should spoil the fengshui of his sacred spot, complained to the magistrate that the government should make it into a waggon road; and the request is considered a modest one, when it is remembered that Slocan contributes more to provincial revenue than any other section of the Rockies. From the whole of the district last year the sum collected was \$95,000, and of this amount \$64,000 was contributed by Slocan alone.

The interviews which Messrs. Dickinson and Williams had with the government have been most satisfactory; and when they return home to-morrow they will do so convinced that their mission has not been in vain.

**He Quite Laughing.**—There is among the expressmen on lower Yates street a young man with a squeaky voice and an unpronounceable name,

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, June 28—8 p.m.  
SYNOPSIS.

A high pressure area is central off the mouth of the Columbia river; a trough of low pressure overlies Cariboo and Kootenay. Light showers have fallen in this district, and rain at Barkerville and Kamloops. Temperatures have been moderate, with the exception of Salt Lake City, Utah, where 100 degrees was registered. East of the Rockies a high area is central at Battleford, and the barometer is relatively high over the other portions of the Territories.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	58	65
New Westminster	58	68
Kamloops	60	70
Barkerville	44	68
Calgary	40	60
Winnipeg	48	64
Portland, Ore.	56	70
San Francisco, Cal.	50	56

## FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Friday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, chiefly westerly; partly cloudy; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy, and warm, with occasional showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 28.

5 a.m. .... 59 Mean ..... 60  
Noon. .... 59 Highest ..... 55  
5 p.m. .... 62 Lowest ..... 45

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... 12 miles west.  
Noon. .... 10 miles south.  
5 p.m. .... 28 miles west.

Average rate of weather—Fair.

Rain—0.2 inch.

Sunshine—10 hours.

Barometer at noon—Observed ..... 29.082

Corrected ..... 29.047

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected ..... 29.08

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Mrs. A. H. Aroth C. A. Haynes  
A. H. Aroth A. B. Erskine  
W. C. Mitchell J. B. Scovel  
J. R. Galt E. E. Welch  
W. H. Wettaker R. B. Bishop  
M. P. Gorder G. C. Cotton  
Mrs. Gorder R. Cassidy  
Mrs. C. R. Stratton R. Palmer  
H. McD. Spencer W. A. Ward  
Rev. Chan Sing See A. Henderson  
Rev. Winter Mrs. Brown  
Mrs. Allen Mrs. McNeil  
Mrs. S. O. Hauss H. T. Shelly  
Master Mitchell Mrs. Shelly  
J. E. Campbell Mrs. Head  
Mrs. Campbell Mrs. Head  
Rev. Mr. MacEachron A. Buchan  
Mrs. Campbell Mrs. Gundeman  
Mr. Bradshaw and Mrs. Colles  
family. W. T. Stein Mr. Prichard

By steamer Victorian from the Sound,

Mrs. Bunker L. Fugatt  
Mrs. Woodland J. Strohman  
G. Thomas Mr. Maxwell  
T. Bradley Mrs. Maxwell  
Miss Lawrence P. G. Hill  
L. O'Heiser A. Duncourt  
D. H. Dwight R. Watchorn  
J. Gillian Mrs. Lundrey  
R. Marsh Mrs. Thompson  
C. Calz P. Rae  
J. Appell Misses Bar  
A. Magness R. Gowley  
Mrs. Griffiths Mrs. Gowley

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound,

S. Leslie & Co. Martin & R. Hutton Elec. Co  
E. T. Morris J. Piercy & Co  
D. T. Morris & Co E. B. Marvin & Co  
C. A. Gilchrist Speed Bros  
Hickman T. H. Co. Felt & Co  
Mr. Brown H. Young & Co  
Wilson Bros D. Sproul  
C. Kosche Thomas Earle  
E. Taylor & Co J. Donaldson Co  
Erskine, W. & Co Kinloch & M.N.  
McMillan & H. S. J. Pitts W. A. Clark & Co  
Sun Lee Yuen W. H. Matkin & Co  
S. Reid & Co Winch & Bower  
J. Morris & Co Wells, Fargo & Co  
Thus. Vic. Mach. Dept. Vic. Chem. Co

## SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

Ivanhoe Mill Going Up Rapidly—Camp Mansfield.

The Minnesota company, which owns the Ivanhoe and other claims near Sandon, is doing fast work in more ways than one. For example it is getting its big mill put up in rapid time and also has the distinction of pushing its big crosscut on the Ivanhoe faster than any other similar work in the province. The crosscut is now 1,250 feet. It was started last November, and it is expected that the ledge will be met in a day or two. Where this crosscut is expected to tap the ledge there is an 185 foot winze. By a connecting upraise of 70 feet the company will obtain a steeper ground of 255 feet from the lower to the next level. The ore comes down from the upper tunnels over the ground through which the crosscut has been driven. It is intended to make a raise, from 300 feet in, right to the bottom of the ore dump, so that the dump can be handled to the head of the tram from the lower tunnel. The Minnesota mill is expected to be running by September and it is believed that there will then be ore enough to keep it going night and day for some time to come.

Charles Plowman was in Nelson yesterday, says the Tribune, from Kaslo, and brought good reports from Camp Mansfield. The crosscut tunnel on the Crescent has tapped the vein which proves to be seven feet wide. On the Twin Lakes a tunnel has been driven in the vein which has been recently crosstcut, showing the ore body to have widened out to 14 feet. Both these claims belong to the Anglo-French Syndicate represented by Ernest Mansfield.

## A BAD CASE OF ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putneyton, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of 'Insed' and 'Urgentine' as I had the Asthma very bad, and got nothing else to help me. A friend of mine recommended me to this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it, and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I have a well woman, though the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time and would never be without it."

## B. C. Affairs

## In Parliament

They Occupy a Large Share of Politicians Attention Just Now.

Conservative Leader Vindicates Himself and Replies to Mr. Peters' Charges

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 23.—British Columbia affairs have occupied, in a large measure, the attention of the politicians at Ottawa this week. It is not likely that the true reason for the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor will be known for some days, as there are certain formalities to be observed under the constitution. Clause 59 of the British North America Act provides that "a lieutenant-governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any lieutenant-governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and House of Commons within one week thereafter, if the parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the parliament."

It is understood that a petition extensively signed by Liberal senators and members of parliament was presented to the Premier this week, asking for Mr. McInnes' removal. The justification for this action is well known to the public, but rather than resort to such a drastic step, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the hint to Governor McInnes that he had better resign. Mr. McInnes would not do this, and there was no alternative left to the government than to dismiss him. Under the section quoted above, the government may take six months to remove him, but in the meantime for informing Mr. McInnes of the reasons which led to his deposition. As parliament will conclude its labors within two weeks, it is just possible that at the present session the causes of the change in British Columbia may not be made known. It would be well, however, to remove any uncertainty, for the government to promptly send a copy of the reasons to ex-Governor McInnes, and also to present a copy to parliament this session.

The appointment of Sir Henri Joly as the new Lieutenant-governor of British Columbia is considered as a wise step on the government's part. It is felt that had a local man, who would of course been a Liberal, been appointed, the confusion which has prevailed in British Columbia, and which certainly still exists in the ranks of the Liberals there, would have been accentuated. It is considered, therefore, that the best thing that could be done by the federal authorities was to bring in an outsider. Sir Henri Joly is a thorough gentleman, and will perform the duties of the gubernatorial position with tact and ability. His wife will prove a helpmate for him, as she is a most estimable lady. Both are protestants worshipping with the Anglican communion. For this and other reasons there has been so determined an effort on the part of a certain section of the Rouges to get Sir Henri out of the cabinet. His successor, Mr. Bernier, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, is said to be an able gentleman, but certainly he has never demonstrated this in parliament, having been one of the silent members. He will, of course, have to break the ice now as a parliamentary speaker, and time alone will prove how far Sir Wilfrid Laurier's latest choice of cabinet material has been justified.

The special committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the alleged irregularities connected with the supplying of emergency rations for the Canadian contingents in South Africa has been working very assiduously for the greater part of the week and, amid a tangle of somewhat conflicting evidence, a few interesting facts have been evolved. It has been shown that the so-called emergency ration is of no use whatever for the purposes for which it is proposed to be used. It is in fact of somewhat less value as a food than would be an equal weight of ordinary bread and meat. The best that can be said for it is that it is not injurious, and the soldiers who ate it would feel no harmful effect, provided they got at the same time their usual supply of regular food. Yet for this precious stuff the military department paid Dr. Devlin \$2 per pound, purchasing 2,330 pounds at that rate.

The purchase was made on the recommendation of Dr. Neilson, the director-general of medical affairs, who seems to have been thoroughly hoodwinked by the army contractor, Dr. Devlin, and to have taken that gentleman's word for it, which it was his duty to ascertain for himself. Dr. Beddoe, the minister of militia, by his own sworn testimony and that of his subordinates, seems to have cleared himself of the moral responsibility for a transaction which can only be described as a swindle, but he does so at the expense of being practically compelled to admit that he knew very little about the affairs of his department. In the whole matter, from start to finish, every official who had anything to do with it seems to have taken Dr. Devlin's word that everything was all right, and to have gone ahead without any further enquiry. Dr. Devlin must be very much in the position of Lord Clive, who, accused of robbing the people of India, replied that when he thought of his opportunities he was surprised at his own moderation. The net result of the whole business is that the country has paid out \$4,660 for nothing, and this was rendered possible partly by the carelessness of regular officials of the militia department, and partly by the desire of the minister to do a good turn for politics. The next time that Dr. Beddoe desires to give away public money he will be wise to select a friend who would cover up his tracks a little more carefully than has Dr. Devlin.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, who calls himself a Liberal, but who is not admitted to the caucuses of the party, brought up in the house the other day the question of taxing Canadian Pacific railway lands in the West. It appears that under the original contract with the railway, these lands are exempt from taxation for a period of 20 years. The question at issue is as to whether this period of 20 years should date from the passing of the bill or from the time when the lands are patented. Mr. Richardson holds to the former contention and the company to the latter. As this date is given by Mr. Jameson.

never patented until a purchaser is found the practical result of the company's contention is that they are able to grant to purchasers of Canadian Pacific railway lands a 20 years' exemption from municipal taxation. The municipalities of the West feel that this is a hardship, and Mr. Richardson, as representing their views, wanted the house to declare that all such lands are liable to taxation after next year. He did not, however, succeed in getting the support of either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Charles Tupper.

The leaders of both parties contended that it was a matter to be settled by the courts, and that parliament ought not under any circumstances to make itself the interpreter of the contract between the company and private individuals. The house, by a very large vote, discarded the resolution offered by Mr. Richardson. He had only six supporters, all of whom were representatives of Western constituencies. The people of the Territories, and of Manitoba also, seem to have no very high regard for the Canadian Pacific railway, notwithstanding the great benefit the line has been to them, but their hostility to this corporation is a sentiment which awakens no response from the more thickly settled portions of the Dominion.

Sir Charles Tupper has taken occasion to vindicate his career from the aspersions cast upon it not long ago by Mr. Arthur Peters, a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature. The charge made by Mr. Peters was, in substance, that Sir Charles Tupper had entered public life as a poor man when he was now one of the richest men in Canada, having made all his money out of politics and the Canadian Pacific railway. Sir Charles began by denying that he was a poor man when he was first elected a member of the Nova Scotia legislature in 1857. On the contrary, he had then been practising medicine for 14 years, and was possessed of independent means. During his life he had practised medicine for 20 years, and he had always possessed a large and lucrative practice. Sir Charles gave a brief account of the various mercantile enterprises in which he has been engaged from time to time, and also recounted the whole history of his connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, showing that in none of these matters had he anything to conceal. He declared that at his time of life, with the opportunities he had enjoyed, he would be ashamed of himself if he were now a pauper. At the same time he did not wish the impression to go abroad that he was a very rich man, because the statement was quite untrue. The last sentence of the Conservative leader's remarks on this point gained him a round of sympathetic applause from the House of Commons, when he said: "This monstrous statement that I am a rich man is one that brings constant claims upon me that I cannot refute, so that in self-defence I must refuse it."

The bill to incorporate the Canada National Railway & Transport Company has been thrown out by the railway committee of the Senate, and has thus been sent to a disbarred grave. The company asking for this charter professed a desire to build a railway from Toronto to some port on Georgian Bay. The measure has been rendered unmentionable by the fact that its promoter, Mr. Campbell, is a member of the House of Commons, and has employed all his personal and party interests to forward the interests of this company, in which he is presumably financially interested. In this conduct he was imitated and assisted by Messrs. McMullen of North Wellington, McDonald of East Huron, and Wood of Hamilton, all of whom are good supporters of the present government, and all of whom were added to the provisional directorate of the company after the measure had been introduced. The spectacle which these men made of themselves by practically endeavoring to vote for money into their own pockets, since they unquestionably expected that the road would receive a subsidy, has been a painful shock to men possessed of an ordinary sense of public decency. The Senate has properly stepped in to mitigate, as far as possible, the evil effects of this lowering of the standard of political morality. All of the gentlemen mentioned are energetic, not to say venomous, advocates of the abolition of the Senate. Their views on this question will probably be greatly strengthened by the unscrupulous manner in which the Senate has, metaphorically speaking, kicked them downstairs. It may well be doubted, however, whether they will venture to recite their personal experiences to the constituents whom they are supposed to represent. The least said about the whole subject the better it will probably be for the political fortunes of the gentlemen in question.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carters Little Liver Pill. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver, and free the stomach from bile.

## The Needs

## Of Texada

Roads Badly Needed to Assist in the Development of Mines.

Better Mail Service Demanded by the People of the Island.

"I am afraid that people both here and in Vancouver hardly realize the importance of the mining industries of Texada Island," said Mr. A. M. Burns to a Colonist reporter last evening, "and it will be a pleasant surprise to those most vitally interested in the future of the island, if the new government puts forth some effort towards aiding the work that is being done there now."

Mr. Burns, formerly of the Vancouver Province, is now secretary-treasurer of the Marble Bay Mines, of Texada, which are owned by the estate of the late William Christie, of Toronto, and Mr. J. Palmer.

"What do we need?" he said, in reply to the question. "Well, in the first place, we need roads. As it is now there is just the one government road across the island. A road should be built at once from Van Anda or Marble Bay, up to the head of the island. Blubber Bay, which is at the head of the island, is the place where Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Holt are operating the Parrot and Two Friends mines, and half-way up, the Van Anda people have the Loyd and Garland claims under operation. Each of these have a great many men working and are spending much money. Still their only way of reaching us at Marble Bay or Van Anda is by boat. When there's much of a wind blowing—and that's about always—they cannot get down at all."

"How much would that road cost?" was asked.

"I give it up," replied Mr. Burns. "I haven't the faintest idea what it would come to, but we are not asking for an asphalt pavement sixty-six feet wide; a serviceable wagon road will fill the bill for the present. It would open up a strip of the richest mineral country on the coast. The whole place is rich in copper. It has only been scratched so far, but the showing is more than encouraging everywhere. If they had anything as good up country they would all be sounding its praises."

Another thing required there is a better mail service." Mr. Burns continued, "though of course that is not a matter for the provincial authorities to deal with. At present there is only one regular mail a week, though the Van Anda people have arranged for another one at their own expense. Petitions for better facilities are now in circulation, and the Ottawa authorities, it is hoped, will be prevailed upon to grant what is asked."

"Of course this may seem like moonlighting, but the island will speak for itself when the time comes."

The smaller have to bear a good deal when she took her place in church with out having been taught any prayer to say at that time, asked what she said. The little girl said she always prayed that there might be no Litany. A boy who said his prayers at night, said he did not say them in the morning because a strong boy of nine like him ought to be able to take care of himself in the daytime.

The Bishop also repeats an Indian teacher's story of the European boy's answer as to the meaning of faith—"When you believe something you are quite sure isn't true."

This sounds modern:

Teacher—Why did they hide Moses in the bulrushes?

Answer—Because they didn't want him to be vaccinated.

The children have to bear a good deal when the curates, but there are sometimes laughable answers from other folk. This one is surely not unconscious wit:

The Vice-President of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society vouches for the story that, in answer to the question "Define a parable," an examinee wrote, "A parable is a heavenly story with no earthly meaning."

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a man's drink.

A BISHOP'S JOKE BOOK.

Walsham How: Ecclesiastical "Joe Miller" Published Posthumously by His Son.

From the London News.

Bishop Walsham How's son has presented the public with a singular, but by no means unwelcome, memorial of his pious father. The Bishop was not only a good and a learned man; he was a happy one, and, says his son, "he never could help seeing the funny side of things." He thought the funny things worth noting down. He called them "Ecclesiastical Jottings." He had them handwritten in red leather one day, and made his son present them, with a blot that they might in due time make a book. So a book they have become, a sort of "Episcopal Joe Miller," or, as it would have been pleased, the collector to have them called, "Second Dean Ramsay." For our part, we hope